



WELCOME PACKET & DRAFT WORK PLAN

LAW & JUSTICE
INTERIM COMMITTEE
2023-2024

For Committee Review and
Discussion July 2023

Prepared by: Sara Hess, Legislative Research Analyst

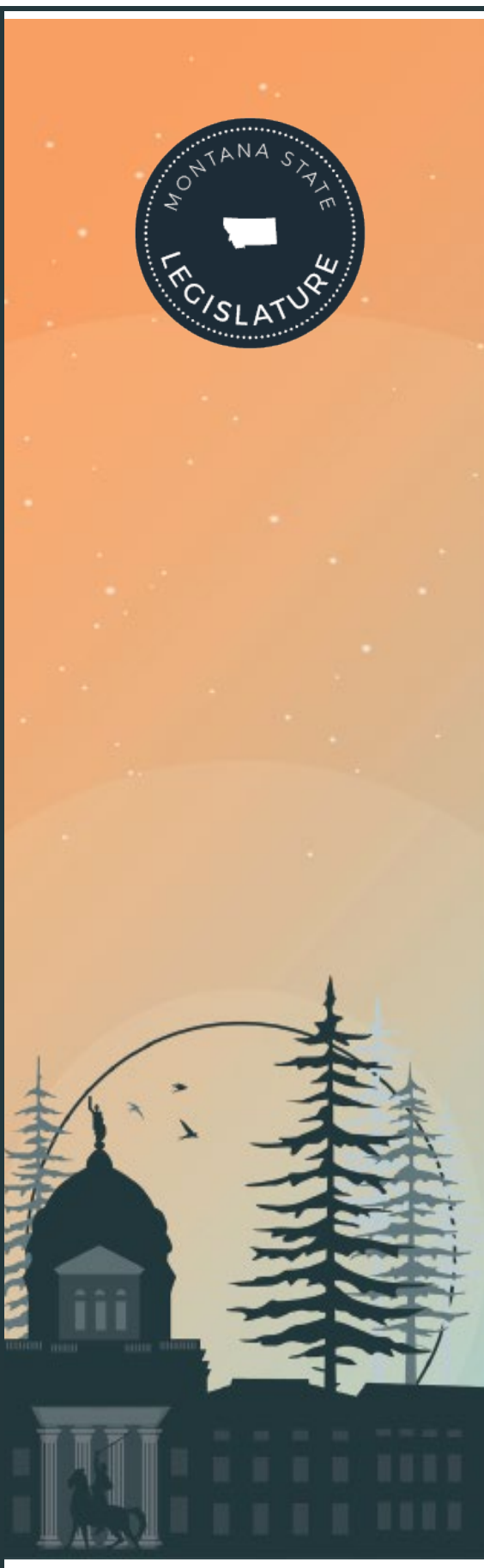


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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE LAW & JUSTICE INTERIM COMMITTEE (LJIC)

The LJIC is one of several interim committees established in MCA, 5-5-202, and required to meet in the months between regular legislative sessions. Interim committees provide oversight for the various state agencies, perform interim studies as needed and as assigned by the Legislative Council, and propose legislation for consideration at the next legislative session. The interim committees also give Montana's citizens an opportunity to provide testimony about their experiences with state government.

The LJIC is responsible for monitoring the activities of the Office of the State Public Defender (OPD), the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Department of Justice (DOJ)¹, and any entities attached to those agencies for administrative purposes. The administratively attached entities that the LJIC monitors are:

- the Board of Pardons and Parole (attached to DOC);
- the Board of Crime Control (attached to DOJ);
- the Gaming Advisory Council (attached to DOJ); and
- the Public Safety Officer Standards and Training Council.

The committee also serves as the liaison to the Judicial Branch.

COMMITTEE PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The LJIC will operate under the Rules, Procedures, and Guidelines for Interim Committees adopted by the Legislative Council. As required by law, 10-day advance public notice will be given for all meetings and the public will be given an opportunity to comment on any matter that is within the jurisdiction of the committee. The Presiding Officer may establish time limits for public comment, if necessary. Interested persons may be added to the mailing list by visiting the LJIC website. By visiting the website, interested persons also may sign up for electronic meeting notifications.

Agendas, memos, links, and other information can be found on the LJIC website:

<https://leg.mt.gov/committees/interim/ljic/>

PROXY VOTES

The Legislative Council's Rules, Procedures, and Guidelines guide the use of proxy votes in interim committees. Generally, the use of proxies is discouraged. However, "[f]or the exercise of a proxy to be valid, the deputized member shall hold a written proxy from the absent member." [Legislative Council's Rule, page 2] Unless the LJIC approves a different proxy policy, the Legislative Council policy applies.

¹ Except for the Motor Vehicles Division, which will be overseen by the Transportation Interim Committee.

HOW THE LJIC PLANS ITS WORK

DEVELOPING A WORK PLAN

The LJIC establishes its work plan at the beginning of the interim by revising the work plan during the organizational meeting and finalizing it at the fall meeting, if needed. The work plan is a blueprint for the interim. The primary constraint limiting the committee's work during the interim is the number of issues that can be effectively addressed within the available time and resources of the committee members and its staff.

This 2023-2024 work plan sets priorities and outlines how and where the LJIC will allocate its time and resources. Staff will use decisions made at the organizational meeting in July to develop plans to complete the committee's work by the September 15, 2024, interim end date.

The work plan is flexible and can be adjusted by the LJIC later if other issues require the committee's attention.

THE DRAFT DECISION MATRIX

The attached LJIC Work Plan Decision Matrix, a separate document, is a way to look at the topics side by side and review time allocations to each topic. It is used in conjunction with this draft work plan.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Review the potential topics, including assigned studies, statutory duties, and any member-suggested topics presented with this work plan or suggested during the committee's work session.
2. Prioritize the topics you want the LJIC to focus on this interim.
3. Select the FTE you wish to allocate to each of the topics in which you're interested. The proposed FTE and corresponding level of study may be adjusted by the LJIC. **The total allocation available is 1 FTE.** The options you chose should add up to no more than 1 FTE. Use the draft decision matrix to assist you with this process.

WORK PLAN TOPICS

Work plan topics include statutorily assigned responsibilities, study bills, study resolutions enacted by the 2023 Legislature and assigned to committees by the Legislative Council, and study topics suggested by legislators.

STATUTORY DUTIES

The LJIC is assigned other responsibilities from several statutory sources, including the main statute guiding all interim committees' work: [section 5-5-215, MCA](#).

As applied to the LJIC, statutes require the committee to:

1. **CONDUCT INTERIM STUDIES** as assigned. The committee may recommend to the Legislative Council that a study be assigned to another committee or not be conducted.
2. **REVIEW ADMINISTRATIVE RULES** of the agencies assigned to the LJIC for oversight. A list of those agencies can be found on page 3.
3. **REVIEW LEGISLATION** proposed by the agencies and the Judicial Branch. Bills requested by an individual member of the Legislature are not subject to this requirement. The review and authorization process is not an endorsement by the LJIC of the agency proposals.
4. **REVIEW PROPOSED STATEWIDE INITIATIVES**² within the committee's subject area.
5. **COMPLETE ADDITIONAL STATUTORY DUTIES** including receiving reports required by law to be given to the LJIC.
6. **MONITOR THE OPERATION OF THE AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO LJIC** with specific attention to the following:
 - a. identification of issues likely to require future legislative attention;
 - b. opportunities to improve existing law through the analysis of problems; and
 - c. experiences of Montana's citizens with the operation of the agency that may be amenable to improvement through legislative action.
7. **(COMMITTEE DRIVEN)**: Prepare bills and resolutions that, in the Committee's opinion, the welfare of the state may require for presentation to the next regular session.
8. **(COMMITTEE DRIVEN)**: Compile, analyze, and furnish information bearing upon the Committee's assignment and relevant to existing or prospective legislation that the Committee determines to be pertinent to the adequate completion of its work.

² [SB 93](#), passed by the 68th Legislature, defines "statewide initiative" as a constitutional initiative, a constitutional convention initiative, or a statutory initiative.

REVISED STATUTORY DUTIES

FOLLOWING THE 68TH LEGISLATURE

COMMITTEE LEGISLATION

An interim committee may by vote request 4 bill drafts on a partisan basis (only members from one party vote to request the draft), and an unlimited number of bill drafts on a bipartisan basis (members from more than one party vote to request the draft).³

REVIEW PROPOSED STATEWIDE INITIATIVES

The LJIC is required to review proposed statewide initiatives that relate to its subject area. The 68th Legislature enacted [Senate Bill 93](#) (SB 93) to clarify and revise the review process enacted in [House Bill 651](#) (HB 651) in 2021. The revised law provides that a statewide initiative includes a constitutional initiative, a constitutional convention initiative, or a statutory initiative.

Section 13 of SB 93 requires the interim committee to hold a public hearing on a statewide initiative referred to the committee by the executive director of the Legislative Services Division. The committee then votes to either support or not support the placement of the proposed statewide initiative on the ballot. The petition used to gather signatures to place the statewide initiative on the ballot must include the interim committee vote. SB 93 applies to statewide initiatives submitted to the secretary of state after May 19, 2023.

The review process may result in additional committee meetings because the committee vote must be submitted to the secretary of state no later than 14 days after receipt of the final text of the statewide initiative. A complaint was filed May 26, 2023, in Lewis and Clark County District Court challenging SB 93, which may also alter the committee's work depending on the findings of the Court.

NEW DUTIES

FOLLOWING THE 68TH LEGISLATURE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS CAPACITY

The 68th Legislature passed [HB 5](#), which established a select committee on corrections capacity and system development. The committee is composed of 9 members, **3 of those being members of the LJIC appointed by the chair and vice chair**. The select committee will meet quarterly during the 23-24 interim and must submit a final report to LJIC and the legislative finance committee for approval prior to the 69th Legislature.

³ This change was established in [SB 176](#) from the 68th Legislature.

REQUIRED REPORTS

Agency or Branch	Description	Law and Timeline*
Judicial Branch	Out-of-home placements report	Biennially, section 41-5-2003
Judicial Branch	Judicial Standards Review Commission report	MCA 3-1-1126
Judicial Branch	District Court judge case numbers and substitutions	Annually, by 9/1 (SB 224, 2023)
Judicial Branch	Pending civil cases report	Quarterly for fiscal year, section 3-1-713
Department of Justice	Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission report	Biennially, section 2-15-2017
Department of Justice	Statewide Public Safety Communications System report	Biennially, section 44-4-1606
Department of Justice	Montana False Claims Act report	Biennially, section 17-8-416
Department of Justice	Status report on childhood sexual assault prosecutions	Annually by 8/15, (HB 399, 2023) section 41-3-210
Department of Justice	POST Council pending investigations report	Quarterly starting 10/1/23, HB 697 (2023) (<i>temporary</i>)
Department of Justice	Fentanyl mandatory minimum report	Annually, beginning 9/1/24 (HB 791, 2023)
Board of Crime Control	Restorative justice grant programs	Annually, section 44-7-302
Board of Crime Control	Crisis intervention team training program	By 9/15 of each even-numbered year, section 44-7-110
Board of Crime Control	Criminal Justice Data Warehouse	By 9/15/24, SB 11 (2023) and at each regular meeting
Department of Corrections	MIIG supervision grid	Annually, section 46-23-1028
Department of Corrections	Quality Assurance Unit	Annually, section 53-1-211
Department of Corrections	Offenders under DOC supervision during previous FY who were convicted of new felony offense or revoked under certain circumstances	Annually, section 46-23-1016
Office of State Public Defender	Biennial report	Biennially, section 47-1-125
Office of State Public Defender (technically the Legislative Fiscal Division)	5-year funding report	Every 5 years, 47-1-125
Criminal Justice Oversight Council	Biennial report	Biennially, section 53-1-216

* Unless otherwise stated, biennial reports are usually due by September 1 of the year prior to a legislative session.

ASSIGNED STUDIES

HB 697: INTERIM STUDY OF THE POST COUNCIL

SPONSOR: REP. MERCER

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE

House Bill No. 697 revises laws related to the Public Safety Officers Standards and Training (POST) council, allowing Department of Justice special revenue account funds to be used for the POST council. The bill requires the council to report on pending investigations to the LJIC and requires the LJIC to study the POST council. Because the Legislature enacted the study in a bill, the LJIC is required to conduct the study. For that reason, the study choices offered to the committee do not include an option to do nothing with it.

TASKS LISTED IN STUDY BILL

- Examine the legislative history of the council's structure, staffing, and duties;
- Review the current structure, staffing, and duties of the council;
- Compare the council's structure and administrative attachment to that of other states;
- Provide recommendations to the 69th Legislature for how the council should be structured and staffed.

Option A	Option B	Option C
.25 FTE All of option B In depth analysis of duties in officer certification Multiple staff papers on topics requested by committee Multiple panels on topics requested by committee	.15 FTE All of option C Roundtable discussion on possible legislation Staff research or expert presentation on state comparisons	.10 FTE Staff paper on history and relevant statutes Panel discussion & presentation Field trip to headquarters, if wanted

SJ 31: STUDY ATTORNEY REGULATION & THE STATE BAR

SPONSOR: SEN. USHER

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, RANKED #5 OUT OF 6

SJ 31 recommends the LJIC study attorney regulation and the role and structure of the State Bar of Montana. The committee may choose to review the following items as listed in the resolution.

- Functions of the State bar, including programs for the public;
- The history, structure, and rationale for the unified bar in the U.S. and the State Bar of MT;
- The independent regulation of the legal profession under the Montana Constitution and the Montana Supreme Court, including but not limited to:
 - the legal authorization and oversight of the bar association and its funding
 - relevant case law
 - the role of attorneys as officers of the court
 - the MT Rules of Professional conduct and admissions and discipline processes
 - national trends and best practices in legal regulation, and
 - the purpose of the Interest on Lawyers' Trust Accounts.

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
0.25 FTE	0.15 FTE	0.10 FTE	No Action
All of option B Multiple panels with experts and stakeholders Staff paper(s) on additional topics identified by the committee Analysis of programs and services available to the public	All of option C Review of relevant case law, if applicable Analysis of national trends and best practices for legal regulation Staff paper on IOLTA	Staff paper on history and relevant statutes Panel discussion and/or presentation	

MEMBER SUGGESTED TOPICS

HJ 17: STUDY OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY

REQUESTOR(S): REP. A REGIER, SEN. REGIER

DIED AFTER BEING PASSED OUT OF COMMITTEE IN 2ND HOUSE

Facial recognition software is used to identify and verify identities of individuals by comparing facial images and is being used increasingly by Montana businesses and government agencies for a variety of purposes. The 2021-2022 Economic Affairs interim committee conducted a study on facial recognition technology and issued a [final report](#), and several bills were proposed on the topic but ultimately failed to pass the 68th Legislature. [HJ 17](#) was proposed to build upon the findings of the EAIC, with a greater focus on law enforcement. The committee may choose to study facial recognition technology uses in Montana and possible legislation for its regulation.

TASKS LISTED IN STUDY RESOLUTION

- Examine which state agencies use facial recognition technology and for what purposes;
- Examine current and future uses of facial recognition technology to support criminal investigations in the state;
- Examine how facial recognition technology could further support and improve agency operations and services for citizens, fulfill agency missions, and improve public safety;
- Study the uses of facial recognition technology for school security purposes in the state and others; and
- Evaluate protective measures and regulations on the use of facial recognition technology that could build public trust, guard against the possibility of future misuse, and fully preserve the current benefits.

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
0.40 FTE	0.25 FTE	0.10 FTE	No Action
All of option B Survey state agencies Multiple panel discussions and expert presentations Multiple staff papers on topics identified by the committee Roundtable discussion on possible legislation	All of option C Review of relevant case law Monitor implementation of legislation from '23 session Analysis of relevant laws in other states	Review of research and materials from 21-22 EAIC study Panel discussion and presentation Review of relevant legislation from '23 session	

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBLEM-SOLVING/SPECIAL COURTS

REQUESTOR: SEN. FRIEDEL

Problem-solving courts differ from traditional courts in that they focus on one type of offense or type of person committing the crime.⁴ Many of these courts have been established across Montana to address specific categories of offenses, including varying levels of drug courts. The committee may choose to assess the effectiveness of these courts on rates of recidivism and their impact on state revenue.

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
0.40 FTE	0.20 FTE	0.10 FTE	No Action
All of option B Multiple panel discussions with experts and stakeholders by request of committee Committee field trip to a Helena treatment court and summary of individual legislator visits to local problem courts, if wanted Staff paper(s) on additional topics identified by the committee	All of option C Staff paper or expert presentation on national best practices Individual legislator visits to local problem courts, if wanted	Panel discussion and presentation Review of problem-solving courts in the state and their funding sources	

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

REQUESTOR: SEN. FRIEDEL

When a midterm judicial vacancy occurs and the Legislature is in session, the Senate Judiciary committee vets and approves all judicial appointments. During the interim, the governor may appoint judges without legislative involvement before the next general election. SB 431 was introduced but did not ultimately pass the 68th legislative session. The bill sought to establish a judicial advisory committee to vet applicants and make recommendations to the governor regarding new judicial appointments. The LJIC may choose to consider whether establishing a committee or group of legislators to assist with judicial appointments when judicial vacancies occur would benefit the state.

⁴ National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/problem-solving-courts>

Option B	Option C	Option D
0.15 FTE	0.05 FTE	No Action
All of option C In depth analysis of judicial appointment processes in other states Roundtable discussion on possible legislation	Staff review of current statute and process for judicial appointments Panel discussion	

PARENTAL ALIENATION SYNDROME IN CHILD CUSTODY CASES

REQUESTOR: REP. C. HINKLE

“Parental alienation is a set of strategies that a parent uses to foster a child’s rejection of the other parent.”⁵ “Parental alienation syndrome,” a phrase coined by psychiatrist Dr. Richard Gardner, specifically refers to a disorder that arises in children who, with one parent’s encouragement, develop a hatred of the targeted parent. This “syndrome” can be used in child custody disputes where the targeted parent has not committed abuse or neglect and can be harmful to children.⁶ The committee may choose to study this concept and its prevalence in family law proceedings.

Option B	Option C	Option D
0.15 FTE	.05 FTE	No action
All of option C Review of national best practices in parenting plan proceedings. Review of relevant case law, or statutes in other states, if any.	Staff research paper on concept Panel discussion or expert presentation Gather information and public comment	

REVISING SENTENCING LAWS FOR THEFT

REQUESTOR: SEN. REGIER

In 2017, the Legislature passed a suite of bills known as the “Justice Reinvestment Initiative” with goals of reducing jail populations in Montana, improving effectiveness of incarceration, and supporting offenders in the community.⁷ HB 133 was part of this initiative, which reduced penalties for certain non-violent offenses. The bill amended 45-6-301, MCA, establishing that theft of property valued

⁵ Great Valley Publishing Company, Inc. (n.d.). *Parental Alienation Syndrome – The Parent/Child Disconnect*. <https://www.socialworktoday.com/archive/102708p26.shtml#:~:text=Parental%20alienation%20is%20a%20set,having%20a%20relationship%20with%20them>

⁶ Lewis, K. (n.d.). Parental Alienation Can Be Emotional Child Abuse. National Center for State Courts. https://www.ncsc.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0014/42152/parental_alienation_Lewis.pdf

⁷ Department of Corrections, [Justice Reinvestment Initiative](#).

under \$1500 is punishable by a fine of \$500 with no mandatory jail time. Concern exists regarding potential unintended consequences of this change, particularly whether this bill incentivized petty theft. In the 2023 session, SB 95 was introduced at the request of the Criminal Justice Oversight Council to address this concern by increasing the penalties for theft. The bill ultimately died after an amended version passed out of conference committee. The LJIC may choose to revisit this issue and consider potential legislative fixes to combat theft.

Option B	Option C	Option D
0.15 FTE	.05 FTE	No action
All of option C Comparative analysis of sentencing laws for theft in other states	Review of relevant legislation and CJOC findings Panel discussion Gather information and public comment	

DATA ON JAILS IN MT

REQUESTOR: SEN. LYNCH

After a person is arrested, the person is often booked into a county jail to await trial, even for state offenses. The county is responsible for "pre-conviction" housing costs and often also keeps offenders after conviction if a state prison bed is not available. Some areas of Montana may be experiencing challenges due to high or rising crime rates coupled with jails that may be close to or at capacity. The committee may choose to gather and analyze data related to local jail populations (including state inmates held in these facilities), costs, standards, diversion programs, and alternatives to incarceration in order to better understand the status of detention centers throughout Montana and ongoing challenges and needs.

Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
0.40 FTE	0.20 FTE	0.05 FTE	No Action
All of option B Survey of county detention centers in MT to collect data on populations, costs, and available programs Staff papers and analysis of data Multiple panel discussions on topics identified by LJIC	All of option C Staff analysis of diversion programs or incarceration alternatives within the state Staff survey on data from 7 largest county jails in MT or those selected by LJIC, if not already available. Multiple panel discussions	Review of county jail peer review program standards and trends Panel, possibly including commanders from urban and rural areas <i>Field trip to local jail</i> <i>Possible coordination with LGIC staff & CJOC</i>	

ADDITIONAL TOPICS FOR LJIC DISCUSSION

MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF 2023 LEGISLATION

- [SB 6](#) - Revises laws related to conditional release of a person criminally committed to DPHHS
- [SB 11](#) - Establishes criminal justice data clearinghouse
- [SB 352](#) - Task force to improve child protective services
- [SB 182](#) - Task force on dependent-neglect court system
- [HB 5](#) - Long range planning, establishes select committee on corrections capacity
- [HB 872](#) - Provides funding for behavioral health system for future generations

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL MODERNIZATION AND RISK ANALYSIS (MARA) STUDY

Background: The 67th Legislature enacted [HB 330](#) which created a "Financial Modernization and Risk Analysis" (MARA) study of the "long-term future budget and revenue needs with changing economics and demographics." The 68th Legislature passed [HB140](#), furthering the work of MARA, codifying it as an interim committee, and adding additional membership options that may affect the LJIC:

Section 1. Modernization and risk analysis committee. (1) There is a modernization and risk analysis committee. The committee shall study the long-term future budget and revenue needs of the state with changing economics and demographics.

(2) The modernization and risk analysis committee is a bipartisan committee consisting of the following:

(a) six members of the legislative finance committee, with three members appointed by the presiding officer and three members appointed by the vice presiding officer of the legislative finance committee; and

(b) four members who are not officials or employees in the executive or legislative branches with two appointed by the presiding officer and two appointed by the vice presiding officer of the modernization and risk analysis committee; and

(c) an interim committee chairperson and vice chairperson of opposite parties as temporary voting members of the committee. The presiding officer of the modernization and risk analysis committee shall invite the two members based on the relevance at least one of the topics of the upcoming meeting to the subject matter under the jurisdiction of a specific interim committee. If the chairperson or vice chairperson of the interim committee is unable to attend, the chairperson or vice chairperson may designate a member of the interim committee. The interim committee chairperson and vice chairperson must be invited at least 30 days prior to the meeting date.

While the specific topics of the MARA committee are unknown at this time, the committee may want to reserve a time to receive updates on topics that may have cross over with law and justice topics.

Option C	Option D
.005 FTE <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Receive updates from MARA staff on topics that relate to law and justice.○ If the LJIC presiding officers are invited to attend a MARA committee, receive updates from the presiding officers.	No action

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER RESEARCH REQUESTS

Individual members of the committee may seek additional information on issues that fall under the jurisdiction of the LJIC. These issues may be raised by constituents, may be emerging problems in Montana or other states, or may be of interest to a particular member. If the committee chooses not to pursue information on a topic, the individual committee member may submit a research request. Under rules adopted by the Legislative Council, a staff member may provide **up to 16 hours** of research for a request that is not included in a committee's work plan unless the presiding officer of the interim committee approves additional research time.

DRAFT

23-24 **DRAFT** LJIC MEETING SCHEDULE

The draft meeting schedule provides a framework for the LJIC to complete its work on time. The committee may decide to hold one or two-day meetings depending on its budget.

Per Interim Rules adopted by Legislative Council, all meetings will be hybrid, allowing for both in person and remote participation.

July 24, 2023 (M)	LJIC Meeting. Helena Interim work plan prioritization Agency introductions Selection of studies and topics
September 11, 2023 (M)	LJIC Meeting. Helena Adoption of final work plan Review of meeting chart and future meeting topics Start studies and continue agency oversight
November 14-15, 2023 (T-W)	LJIC Meeting. Helena Continue studies and agency oversight
February 20-21, 2024 (T-W)	LJIC Meeting. Helena Continue studies and agency oversight
May 14-15, 2024 (T-W)	LJIC Meeting. Helena Continue studies and agency oversight Develop/discuss any draft recommendations Revise/review draft study documents Revise recommendations, proposed legislation
July 23, 2024 (T)	LJIC Meeting. Helena Develop/discuss any draft recommendations Revise/review draft study documents Revise recommendations, proposed legislation Authorize agency bill draft requests
September 10, 2024 (T)	Final LJIC Meeting. Helena Approval of recommendations, reports, legislation Select bill sponsors Authorize agency bill draft requests
TBD	<i>LJIC meeting as needed to approve final report of select committee on corrections capacity</i>

All dates are tentative and subject to change by the committee

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS CAPACITY TENTATIVE MEETING SCHEDULE

Per [HB 5](#), 3 members of the LJIC will be appointed to serve on the select committee by the LJIC Chair and Vice Chair. The select committee will meet quarterly on the following dates, which fall one day prior to the tentatively scheduled Interim Budget Committee meetings.

- Sept. 12, 2023
- Dec. 12, 2023
- March 19, 2024
- June 18, 2024
- September 17, 2024
- December 10, 2024

All dates are tentative and subject to change by the committee

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE SCHEDULES

LJIC shares 4 out of 8 members with at least 6 other committees. The tentative dates for those committees are below but are subject to change. Staff will prioritize avoiding conflicts with these other committees when scheduling LJIC meetings, but please be advised that moving meetings once they are set may be challenging.

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

October 5, 2023
January 10-11, 2024
April 22-23, 2024
June 25-26, 2024
September 12, 2024

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE

September 14, 2023
December 14, 2023
March 14, 2024
June 20, 2024
September 12, 2024
December 12, 2024

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERSIGHT COUNCIL (CJOC)

September 6, 2023
TBD, quarterly

FINANCIAL MODERNIZATION AND RISK ANALYSIS (MARA)

August 1, 2023
October 16/17, 2023
TBD

INTERIM BUDGET COMMITTEE(S)

September 13, 2023
December 13, 2023
March 20, 2024
June 19, 2024
September 18, 2024

CHILDREN, FAMILIES, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES INTERIM COMMITTEE

TBD